# WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Further Changes in the Cabinet.

Old Fogles to Retire--- New Vigor to be Infused Into the Administration.

Attorney General Hoar's Successor Appointed.

The President's Cuban Policy Sustained.

A Square Back Down by the House.

Proposed Sale of a Portion of the New York Battery Grounds.

The President sent the following nominations to

Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, to be Attorney General of the Unite! States, vice E. R. Hoar, re-tuned; Benjamin F. Pierotte, of California, to be Jonsui at Bucharest.

Cabinet Rumors-More Changes in Prospect-

A Vigorous Policy to be Inaugurated. There are more rumors to-day of changes in the inet. These, however, are rather indicative of hat is to come. It is stated that Ma Fish and Mr. Cox will follow the example of Attorney General rom the Navy Department. According to the state-nents of those who ought to know, it would appear nistration hereafter himself, in his own way, and ot to be controlled by his Ministers. He thinks there is more vigor needed in the departments whose chiefs it is proposed to change. It is the opinion of Senators that all the members of the present Cabi-net will go out, except Messrs. Boutwell and Cresve'l, both of whom are strong party men.

the Resignation of Attorney General Hear-A Tribute from the President to His Late Cabinet Counsellor.

th the President and Judge Hoar were much surprised to-day on learning that the fact of the lat-ter's resignation of the office of Attorney General vas last night telegraphed North, especially as telther of them had mentioned the subject to any nor was it their intention to do so, excepting tary of Treasury, the President being desirons of appointing Mr. Boutwell to the vacancy. Judge Hoar informed the President that in order to nately concerned himself, and while thanking Judge mately concerned himself, and while thanking Judge Roar for his friendly consideration appointed Mr. Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury. Some months afterwards Judge Hoar again voluntarily proposed to resign, he never appearing to desire a continuance in the position, but was always ready to retire whenever the President should think proper to appoint his successor. The nomination of Judge Hoar to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was from the most friendly feelings of the President toward him, which it is known were as sinceraly returned by Judge Hoar, and were as sincerely returned by Judge Hoar, and these friendly relations have never been interrupted. When recently Judge Hoar tendered his resignation for the first time in writing the President accepted the Supreme Court bench it seemed fair that that on should have a representative in the Cabinet or. The ascertained qualifications of Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated to-day to the Senate. Towards the close of the proceedings of that body into executive session in order that the nomination might be acted upon. This will probably be done to morrow. The following correspondence passed be-tween Judge Hoar and the President:—

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870. Sir.—I resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, the resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. Very respectfully, E. R. HOAR. To the PRESIDENT.

Very respectfully, E. R. HOAR.

To the PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870,

MY DEAR JUDGE—In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the occasion to express to you my high appreciation of the able, patifolic and devoted manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In no less a degree do I appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association officially in public place. Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the present administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

Mr. Ackerman has been telegraphed and is on his

Mr. Ackerman has been telegraphed and is on his way to Washington.

Back Down by the House-The President's

House to-day, but not to the satisfaction of either General Banks or the Cubans. It is a sort of drawn battle, a compromise between the House and the President; though, it must be confessed, the President has the best of it. Shortly after the reading of the journal a vote was taken on Logan's proposition to place the Cubans and the Spaniards on the same footing. This was defeated—yeas 77, nays 101. The next question was the Bingham substitute for the resolutions of the majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and it was adopted by a vote of 102 to

Committee, and it was adopted by a vote of 102 to 88. It is as follows:—
That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Guba has been conducted and, if he shall deem it expedient to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

It will be observed that while the mere fact of the existence of a war in Cuba is recognized, a fact known long ago, and conceded by the President in his message, there is no remedy proposed. The matter is left just as it was, and the President is neither authorized nor directed to do anything that he has not already done, except to solicit the co-operation of other governments. General Banks regards the of other governments. General Banks regards the triumph of the policy of the administration. He thinks there will be a warm debate in the Senate when the matter comes up in that body. Bingham, on the other hand, thinks he has put in the entering wedge, which, if driven home, will end in securing ligerent rights to the Cubans. The whole matter, however, is left where it was before, with the

The correspondent of the New York Post appeared to day before the select committee to investigate where he procured the information upon which he based his despatch relative to the alleged Cuban d lobby, and flied an answer. He states that he information from an amdavit of one N. B. Taylor, but he did not state who showed him the nor where he saw it. The committee that it was simply a written statement, signed by a man named Taylor, without being sworn to. The

tion where the correspondent saw this document, and who showed it to him.

The Assault Upon Representative Porter.
The House Judiciary Committee examined several The House Judiciary Committee examined several witnesses to-day in the case of Patrick Woods, charged with assaulting Congressman Porter, of Virginia, in Richmond. From the testimony submitted it seems that Woods was intoxicated at the time of the assault, and was not in a condition to ember of Congress." Woods thought he said mething about his getting drunk on porter, someting about his getting drunk on porter, he and, regarding the language as offensive, he struck him. He denies all intention of assaulting Porter on political grounds. The chairman of the committee was authorized to offer a resolution di-

committee was authorized to offer a resolution directing the Sergennt-at-Arms to proceed with Woods
to Richmono, where he is required as a witness in a
marder trial, and to return with him on Monday.
The St. Dominge Treaty Investigation—A
Senator's Verneity Impugaed.
The Babcock-listch-Perry investigation was rather
spicy this morning, owing to some developments
brought out by Senator Schurz, and supposed to indicate that Jake Howard, of Michigan, used some
efforts to suppress inquiry into the matters in dispute. Indeed, the proceedings before this special
Senatorial Committee become more and more bewilderingly interesting as they progress, and one gets
more and more bothered to decide which side
is right and which wrong. At the commencement of the proceedings to-day Senator
Ferry read over several letters written by
Mr. Davis Hatch to President Baes and others,
and also a letter addressed by a brother of the
Dominican President regretting that he had received
an order for the arrest of Hatch, as the latter had
rendered service to the republic. Senator Ferry also read a communication from the most respectable residents of Norwalk, Conn., giving a very good ing down the theory that the chief complainant in the case is not trust worthy. Mr. —, an editor in tended to show that one reason why Cazeneau was so hostile to Hatch was because the latter had some time ago written a history of that worthy, exposing didate for the position of Minister to St. Domingo, but the Hatch sketch led to the destruction of his

Colonel Fabens was recalled and examined as to Colonel Fabens was recalled and examined as to his past and present business. He stated at first, is said, that he had no business now, but subsequently admitted being in the land grant speculations in connection with Cazeneau. He said he was formerly in business with Cazeneau and that at present he was interested in surveying lands for the Dominican government, which granted therefor one-quarter of all the land surveyed.

Ex-Consul Raymond H. Perry was recalled and

quarter of all the land surveyed.

Ex-Consul Raymond H. Perry was recalled and asked by Senator Schurz if he was positive General Babcock had told him to stand by Cazeneau and Fabens because they had large interests on the island of St. Domingo, in which he (Babcock) had some interest himself? Perry answered yes; he was quite positive, and that Babcock had done so more than once, and had also warned him to beware of Hatch, Judge O'Sullivan and Senator Cole, of Callfornia. Senator Schurz next asked Perry if Hatch, Judge O'Sullivan and Senator Cole, of Callfornia. Senator Schurz next asked Perry if he was equally positive that General Babcock had advised him not to intercede in favor of Hatch's release from confinement. Parry again answered very positively in the affirmative, and declared that, while on the steamer Tybee, on his way to St. Domingo, Colonel Fabans had ventured, repeatedly, to advise him to the same course. "It was the subject of his (Fabens') conversation with me," said Porry, "nearly every day, after dinner, while we would walk the quarter-deck. Fabens would take occasion also to take about what a good chance I would have to make money in St. good chance I would have to make money in St.
Domingo." Mr. Perry further testified that ex-Consul Smith had no hand in the preparation of his long statement to Secretary Fish. He said he had that finished before Smith arrived in Washington, and that the day Smith reached here he (Perry) took Smith to his room at Willard's, and read over to him the to his room at Winard's, and read over to him the whole statement. Not one word had since been added to the paper. The next question put by Schurz was whether anybody had tried to influence Perry in regard to his statements to Secretary Fish. Mr. Perry answered yes, and created a sensation by stating that Senator Howard had called upon him. three times to try to influence him. The first time Howard called was on the night preceding the first meeting of the special committee, while he (Perry) was busy writing his statement to Secretary Fish. history of my mission to St. Domingo, from the time I left Washington to go there until of sending that report to the State Department to-morrow. I am on my way now to the President,

Senator Howard interrupted Mr. Perry's testimony here to declare that he had not made use of the ex-President. He admitted, however, having made the visit in question to Mr. Perry. The latter showed the committee three of Howard's cards, on one of which was written the following invitation to Perry to call upon Howard:-

Can you conveniently call and see me at my room, No. 411 Sixth street, at about ten A. M? Senator HOWARD. Mr. Perry then stated that he paid Senator Howard

a visit, in accordance with invitation, and remarked in corroboration of what he had said concerning Howard's promise to make him all right with the swear it most solemnly. There is a falsehood be-tween us. It must be proved who is telling the

Senator Nye remarked that it was unnecessary to swear about the matter, as Perry was already under oath. Perry's friends declare that he has worse things still in reserve, which he will bring forward if necessary to sustain his position. It is said that Perry will swear that Senator Howard told nim that

Babcock had done wrong.

Proposed Sale to the Government of a Portion of the Battery Grounds at New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitted the following letter:—

mitted the following letter:—

\*\*Rew York, March 7, 1870.

\*\*DEAR SIR—I send a sketch of the Eastery, with the location of the property which I am authorized to offer to the United States for public purposes by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and I also send a statement of the amount to be saved by the United States in making the purchase. I have shown them to the Collector, M. H. Grinnell, and they meet his approval.

snown them to the Collector, M. H. Grinnell, and they meet his approval.

I also send a letter on this subject, dated February 10, 1888, fr@m Mr. Mculloch, making this proposition to the Senate. He also approves of the plan. In case you approve of an application to Congress for this purpose I propose to do so. Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. BLUNT. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury:

SUTY:

NEW YORK, March — 1970.

Getty's buildings are 125 by 126 feet—equal to 25 by 25 square feet. They rent for \$57,000 per sannam probably can be had on the Battery for say sight deliars per a quare feet would cost \$150,000. At four story building, steproof, could be build on the entire block for \$200,000. Making the cost \$450,000. Two buildings of the same size, being \$0,000 square feet, would cost \$240,000. The interest on this sum at six per cent, the rate the United States pays for money, would be \$50,000, thus making the \$50,000, thus making the \$50,000, thus making \$17,000 per annum, besides having \$6,000 square feet more room on each floor than there are in the Getty's stores.

stores.

It is desirable that the Assay Office should be removed from Wall street and put on the Battery. This property, if sold, would bring \$1,000,000; the interest on that is \$500,000, making a rental of that amount.

The plan I send includes a property of \$20 by 200 feet on the Battery, making \$6.000 square feet; this, at cight dollars per foot, would be \$7,20,000 for the land; the buildings, at \$500,000 each, \$900,000; this would cause an expenditure of \$1,500,000, the interest on which, at all per cent, would be \$97,200 per amount.

Kent of Getty's atores.

\$67,000 Interest on value of Assay Office.

\$60,600

Federal Receipts and Expenditures Since

1789.
Mr. Seville, the new Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is at present engaged in overhauling his books with a view to preparing for publication an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government since the year 1789. It appears that the total receipts since March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1869, a period of eighty years, from all sources, were

bursements on account of the war. The latter thus far been the work of some months and will be completed until about the 15th of August en-ng. There will be some forty statements, and of the cierical force of the Treasury Department, has

ability he has brought to . is office.

Red Cloud's Heart Made Glad. The government authorities have decided to com-ply with the request made by Red Gloud, recently, for horses to carry his party home from the term nus of the railroad, and so notified him by telegraph His reply received from New York informs the Conmissioner of Indian Affairs that the intelligence has made his heart very big, and that he is now very glad and grateful.

The Georgia Bill. The Committee on Reconstruction at a full meeting to-day confirmed the previous action on the Georgia bill, which omits reference to the new election of members of the Legislature, but provides for or-

ganizing and equipping the militia.

The National Union League.

The time of the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, has been changed

Lincoln University Con A Congressional delegation left here yesterds arrning for the Lincoln University for color tudents at Oxford, Pa., to attend the commence ment exercises. Among the party are Representa-tives Townsend, Covode, Gilfillan, Taylor, Mercur, Arnell, Prosser, Julian and Wetmore; General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Eaton Educational Bureau; Professor J. M. hangston and ex-Speaker

Supervisor Bioomfield Velegraphs to Commissioner Delano from Chicago that the motion on the behalf

the forty-eight hour rule has been overruled and all the cases dismissed by the Court. Supervisor Fulton reports that the total assess-ments in the Fifth Pennsylvanta district for the year ending April 30, 1870, exceed those of the previ-

Internal Revenue Receipts for the Last Year.

general sources of revenue for the year en	ling Ant
	ume whi
30, 1870:-	AND MARKE
Spirits	52,863.6
Tobacco	30,428.5
Fermented liquors	
Banks and bankers	4,168,8
Gross receipts	
Bales	
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	9,418,5
Income, including salaries	
Legacies	1,635,64
Successions	1,372,8
Articles in schedule A	893,3
Passports	24,91
Gas	2,297,60
Sources not elsewhere enumera ed	607.01
Penalties	636,80
Net receipts from stamps	15,718,2
ner receipts from stamps	10,110,4
Total\$	100 000 0
	100, 200, 90
Weekly Customs Receipts.	
Who anatomic manifesta for the most on the	S - 2-50000

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Seesion. BENATE

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1870. TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE. Mr. Corsett, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportion of European, Asiatic and Australian merchandise to interior cities of the United States and across the continent.

The substitute provides only for transportation of goods in bond across the continent, and not to in-terior cities, as provided in the original bill.

Mr. Corbert made a statement in correction of the newspaper report of the amendments of the Committee on Commerce to the bill, authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. He stated that the amount of subsidy had been reduced from \$500,000 to \$300,000, and was to be on the condition that the Australian Colonies gave a similar amount.

OANNON FOR SOLDIERS! MONUMENTS.

Mr. WILSON (FOR ) of Mass. called up a bill grant.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, called up a bill granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument in Poughkeepsie, N Y.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, the bill was made general, to cover a large number of similar grants, by authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments when not derimental to the public service. The amended bill then passed.

ron or cannon for soluters monuments when not detrimental to the public service. The amended bill then passed.

Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Baltimore for an appropriation to deepen the Patapsco river and improve the channel of Chesapeake Bay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., called up the House bill to establish a department of justice. Passed.

The bill creates a new department, with the Attorney General at the head, assisted by a solicitor general and two assistants. It transfers to this department the solicitors of the Treasury and Internal Revenue, and the Naval Solicitor, their assistants and employés, and the Examiner of Claims in the State Department, the object being to facilitate the transaction of business pertaining to these offices.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution pledging the faith of the government to construct a suitable breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the proposed Cap Cod ship canal, to be ready for use on its completion; provided that the entire expense to the government for such breakwater and harbor of refuge shall not exceed two million dollars; and that the said ship canal sail be forever free to the vessels and property of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same committee, re-

to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

Mr. Drake (rep.) of Mo., a member of the committee of conference appointed on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, stated that the House of Representatives, after being informed of the appointment of new managers on the part of the Senate, had, contrary to all parliamentary comity, reappointed their original managers. The Senate committee did not feel sisposed to submit to what they considered an indignity put upon the Senate by the House, and therefore asked to be excused from further service.

considered an indignity put upon the Senate by the House, and therefore asked to be excused from further service.

The committee were excused, and Messrs, Morrill of Me., Nye and Stockton substituted in their places. The Franking Privilege Hill.

At one o'clock the Franking bhi again came up as the regular order of business.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass, said he was opposed to the bull in its present crude and defective form.

Mr. Tifton, (rep.) of Neb., addressed the Senate in explanation of his views, claiming that the people were entitled to the privilege of communicating with their representatives free of cost, and that liberal allowances of postage stamps would not effect any saving to the government.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, believed that a stampod envelope system would remedy abuses by affording outside parties less opportunity to commisfrands in the forgery of franks and otherwise.

Mr. Stewaer, (rep.) of Nev., said it was admitted on all hands the bull ought not to pass without a substitute to take the place of the franking system, and in the brief period of the session yet remaining Congress would not have an opportunity to pass the necessary supplemental legislation. He advocated the postponement of the measure until next session to give members an opportunity of consulting their conatituents upon it. The passage of the bill had been urged by some Senators as a means of punishing the liouse for the hasty and fill considered manner in which it sent the bill to the Senate. He regarded such considerations as mere child's play.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., advocated the passage of the bill without delay or amendments, remarking the sincerity of the arguments that the privilege was necessary to enable mombers to dissemmate intelligence, masmuch as Congress was not a convocation of schoolmasters.

Mr. Viokens gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill to the Postal Committee, with instruction to report a bill securing the Post Office from franks and abuse, providing for a substitute or a reasonable

of the franking privilege to have been demanded by the people in their petitions, and that the people were nauscated with stuff called political argument, sent out from Washington. He thought Congress would find they were in carness in their demand for a repea. His inference was that the Senate was disposed not to vote up in the bill, but to worry it as a deg would worry a cat, that it might die in spasms. Hr. Bayarn, denn, of itel,, criticised the efforts of the Postmaster General in agitating the repeal by means of circulars and petitions, as a cheap and spurious bid for popularity. He hoped such action would be considered by Congress, and that an officer of the Cal luct who undertook by occre Congress would be answered as no descreed.

At twenty minutes to due ofclock the Senate voted upon Mr. Siewart's mot on to postpone the subject this next session, and it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 34.

Mr. Drake's amendment continuing the present provisions of the law relative to the free transmission of newspapers, was adopted—yeas 3d, nays 17.

Mr. Monutll, (rep.) of Vl., othered his amendment continuing the franking privilege to persons upon whom it was especially conferred by law, to the Executive Department and the Agricultural Department, memarking that his object was to take away the franking privilege from all members of Congress and from postmasters.

Mr. Summer gave notice that he would move a substitute for the entre hil.

Without a vote upon the pending amendment the Senate as five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 16, 1870. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of merchants of

New York and Boston for drawback on cotton goods Rollins having then authorized their exportation under a drawback of 235c. per pound.

By Mr. Calkin, (dom.) of N. Y.—Of citizens of New

York for uniform rate of 16c. per pound on manufac-

ance companies for a breakwater off the entrance to Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island Sound.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rcp.) of Ohlo, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bul to abolish the duty on coal, to put it on the free list in this form—"Coal, bluminous and of every other kind."

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Waole.

The Oil was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Cuban resolutions, the first vote being on Mr. Logan's amendment to construe the neutrality bit! so as to give to both contending parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States consistent with the law of nations that have been or may be conceded to the government of Spain. Rejected—yeas 77, nays 101.

The next vote was on the following substitute, offered yesterday by Mr. BINGHAM:—

That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate spainst the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and, if he shall dean it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

Mr. Bingnam's substitute for the resolution reported by the minority of the committee was agreed to—160 to 17.

to—100 to 17.

The next question was on substituting Mr. Bing ham's amendment for the resolution reported by the majority of the committee. On a count by the Speaker there were 70 ayes and 63 nocs.

The yeas and nays were called for.

The substitute was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 88—see follows.



Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich., then moved to lay th

Insisted upon its own position.

Before the announcement of the vote on Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Cuban resolutions it appeared that Mr. Bingham, whose name had been recorded, had not been in the hall while the vote was being taken, and that some person had voted for him, an incident which drew forth remarks from the Speaker as to the vicious habits in connection with taking the yeas and nays, and the expression of a hope from Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., that they would not hear any more about New York repeaters. (Laughter.)

not hear any more about New York repeaters. (Laughter.)

THE ASSAILANT OF REPRESENTATIVE PORTER.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, Chairman of the Judicary Committee, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant. Mr. Le Barnes, to take Patrick Woods, now in custody for an assault on a member of the House (Mr. Porter), to Richmond, Va., there to testify in a murder gase before the Hustings Court, and, after he shall so testify, to bring him back to Washington. It was agreed to.

THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. WHEELES, (rep.) of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a billi granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Ogden City to Sait Lake City.

After an explanation by Mr. Wheeler the bill was passed.

city to Sait Lake City.

After an explanation by Mr. Wheeler the bill was passed.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Mr. Wheeler also reported a bill granting the island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus; provided that haif of the island shall be reserved to the United States for fortifications and military purposes, and that nothing in the bill snall impair the lawful or equitable rights of private parties to the Island. Mr. Wheeler explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Ky., moved to amend by requiring payment to the government of \$2,000,000, and advocated the amendment. He was informed that the island was worth \$5,000,000, and that if put up at a sheriff's sale to-morrow the first bid would be \$1,000,000, and be thought that if there was any for it it was that enormous corporation.

Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal., supported the bill, and reminded the House that there was no proposition from the government to sell that island. One-half of it with a railroad to and across it would be more valuable to the government than the whole island was now. It would be a great public convenience, and those who now opposed the bill opposed the true interests of San Francisco and the true interests of the government.

Mr. Holman (dem.) of insl., in order to defeat the bill, moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. Holman (dem.) of insl., in order to defeat the bill, moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. Holman (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that if it were in order

pension agents, &c., were non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered.

The House then, at ten minutes to five o'clock, adjourned, the Speaker stating that the Yesba Buena bill would remain the business in the morning hour until disposed of.

## THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Ames. T. Ackerman.

President Grant yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as Attorney General of the United States the name of Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia. in 1823, and is, consequently, forly-seven years of age. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and soon after graduating went to Georgia, where, we think, he was employed as a teacher for some time. This was in 1814, and since then he has ever resided in the State. He studied law in the office of the celebrated Judge Berrien, of Georgia, at one time Attorney General of the United States, and, before the old Judge, who abandoned the democracy and joined the whigs, Mr. Ackerman imbibed his political principles. While the whig party lasted he was a member of it, and in 1880 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket. He was never prominent in politics, however, until after the close of the war. A resident of the mountains of Georgia, where there was little known and less cared about, he remain throughout the rebellion a strong Unionist, and on the return of peace was one of the first to advise compliance with the will of Congress. He was compliance with the will of Congress. He was elected a member of the Reconstruction Constitutional Convention in 1867, and took a prominent position among the members. He opposed, from the beginning, the movement to out Governor leakins and place Mr. Bullock in office as provisional Governor. He also spoke in opposition to extreme measures which were proposed by the ultra-radicals. But while in many respects most conservative in his sentiments he took, at an early day after the meeting of the Convention, a declaied stant in favor of negro suffrage and insisted upon the right of the negro to hold office. For a time he was well supported in his views regarding office-holding; but finally the country delegates, who styled themselves "advocates of the reconstruction policy of Congress," and disclaimed being republicans, absolutely refused to vote for the measure. The subject was therefore dropped, and the constitution framed was silent as to whether the negronal the right to hold office. Had the early supporters of Mr. Ackerman been as firm as himself the troubles which followed in Georgia would never have been experienced.

Mr. Ackerman has been from the beginning of rethroughout the rebeilion a strong Unionist, and on

ers of Mr. Ackerman been as firm as himself the troubles which followed in Georgia would nover have been experienced.

Mr. Ackerman has been from the beginning of reconstruction a strong opponent of Bullock and his clique of professional officeholders. One of his ablest speeches, delivered in the Convention at an early period of the session, was a sharp attack upon the men wno were pushing Bullock forward, as well as a slinging, satincal review of the qualities of that gentiemen for a promiment executive position. During the late Presidential campagn Mr. Ackerman's name headed the republican electional ticket, which, as is known, was deleased. Soon after Grant's inauguration he was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Georgia, a position he now holds. It is understood that had the nomination of Mr. Bradley as Associate Justice of the supreme Court been rejected by the Senate the name of the new Attorney General would have been sent in to fill the vacancy.

In personal appearance Mr. Ackerman is quite engaging. He is rather below the medium height and has a pleasant face, full of intelligence and amiability. As a lawyer he stands well in Georgia, having a large and lucrative practice. As an orator he is a fluent, casy speaker, and in matters of law is said to be a learned man. Socially, Mr. Ackerman is a ciever, urbane and hospitable gentleman. The objections to ex-Autorney General Hoar. his immediate predecessor, will never be charged against him, as he is one of the most affable and easily approached of gentlemen in public life.

#### THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

The Henry Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail Line, Six Days Overdue from Aspinwall— What the Company's Officers Say—No Serious Fears Entertained—Description of the Vessel.
Up to the time of going to press this morning no

intelligence had been received of the absent Pacific mail steamship Henry Channey, now six days overdue at this port, with passengers and freight, which left San Francisco May 18 on the steamship Constitution. While as jet there is no cause for serious atarm concerning her safety, so many inquiries are being made by friends and relatives of those supposed to be on board the Chauncey, that it were better to give the views of the officers of the company regarding her, which, in substance, are as follows:—

The steamship of the line connecting and account of the line connecting account of the line connecting and account of the line connection account of the line connecting and account of the line connecting and account of the line connecting account of the line connecting and acco

regarding her, which, in substance, are as follows:—
The steamship of the line connecting outsward with
the Channey has arrived at San Francisco, so that
there can be no donot that she arrived saie at Aspinwall. The Channey was advertised to leave the
latter port on her return trip for New York on the
evening of she let or morning of the 2d inst., and in
all probability she did so, as a despatch received at
the office of the Pacific Mail line yesterday morning
advised that the steamship Montana, which let
Panama on the Sist ult., exchanged signals with the
Constitution, the regular San Francisco steamer—
and the Channeey's connecting vessel returning—at
tairee o'clook on the morning of the let lins., six
hours' steaming from Panama. Thus, assuming that
nothing happened the Constitution during the last
six hours of her passage and that she delivered her
passengers and irrught to the Channeey in time for
her to leave as per her schedule day, the trouble, if
any exists, is "on this side" and with the Channey.
Therefore, while reasonably supposing that no tor-

departure for New York of the steamship Alaska, which should leave Aspinwait to-day, and, if such were the case, the disabled vessel would be towed by her to this port.

The Henry Chauncey is in charge of an able and experienced commander—Captain Maury. If anything had happened in the Carribean Sea, near the coast of Cuba, Captain Maury would have headed her for some port there, and by this time or be ore a telegram would have been received from Havana detailing the facts. Or, if she had been disabled out the Southern coast of the United States a similar course would have been pursued by him.

In view of the many chances for the Chauncey's safety no anxiety of an alarming nature should be excited until the arrival of the steamship Alaska, due here about the 25th inst., and it is not impossible that before that time, or even before these lines are road, she may be heard from, with all on board in excellent health.

The Henry Chauncey, according to the Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, Mr. Charles H. Haswell, was built in New Yors in 1884, and is 320 feet long on deck, 43 feet 7 inches breadth of beam, 27 feet depth of hold, has a load draught of 18 feet, and if of 2,939 tons burden. Her hull, built by William H. Webb, is of white oak and hackmetack, which is square fastened with cooper and treenails. Her floors are molded 18 inches and sided 15 inches to eighteen inches, while her frames are thirty-six inches apart at centres. Her machinery, built by twelve feet stroke of piston. Her waterwheels are forty feet in diameter, and of iron. Four tubular boilers, built same time as the eighte, are in her hold. The Chauncey is double planked in bottom, from bilge to water line as the eighte, are in her hold. The Chauncey is double planked in bottom, from bilge to water line as the eighte, are in her hold. The Chauncey is double planked in bottom, from thing to water line. She possesses three watertight buikheads, and is fitted with three large independent steam fire and bilge pumps, and in every possible manner ha

# THE NAVAL PAY QUESTION.

Senate Amendment.
The subjoined table will be found interesting to

such as are interested in the compensation of the officers of our navy, upon which subject an ex-tended article appeared in the Herald of last Monnow received (with the 38% per cent increase given the navy officers by Congress in 1866); also the proof Representatives May 13 and the Senate amendment to the House bill, which was introduced by the Senate Naval Committée about tweive days ago. The proposed amendment will doubtless be taken up for final disposition in the Senate either this week or in the early part of the next:—

Sea Pay.	Present Pay with 33%.	House Bill, passed May, 18.	Senate Proposed Amendment to House Bill.
Admiral	\$13,533	\$12,000	\$17,533
Vice Admiral	9,333	8,400	8 200
Rear Admiral	6,696	6,000 4,900	6,683
Captain	4,665	4.00	4,800
Commander	8,7.8	3,500	8,700
Lieut. Commander.	3,124	3,125	1st 4 yra., 2,600
Lient. Commander.	- 15 mm		2d 4 yrs . 8,000
Lieutenania	2,100	2,500	lat 5 yrs., 2,0.0
Lieutenants		7 1165201	3d 6 yrs., 2,20
Masters	9.000	2,000	10 years, 2,500
Ensigns	1.000	1,600	OBLIGHT OF THE

The reduction is made with the view to economize in the item of salaries of naval officers to the amount of \$146,000. If this saving must be effected it is but just that the assessment requisite to save this amount to the government be made mo rata (so much per cent on the pay of each officer) without regard to tank.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Miscellaneous Items of News About Town.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four

temberature of the weather for the past twenty-fou hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer as Hudnut's pharmacy, lightald Building, Broalway, corner of Ann street:

1809, 1870,
3 A. M. 64 73 3 P. M. 95 8 6 A. M. 64 73 3 P. M. 95 8 6 A. M. 67 79 9 P. M. 70 7 12 M. 67 70 9 P. M. 70 7 12 M. 71 84 12 P. M. 66 7 Average temperature yesterday. 79 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 633

A seaman, George Nelke, on the steamship Mis

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was entirely of a routine nature.

sourt, had an arm broken yesterday by a dammy engine, while hoisting freight.

Gustave Schafer, the German announced in yester day morning's reports an drowned, is evidently a good swimmer. Captain Byrns reports that he awam across the river to Ward's Island and returned yesterday morning.

tifications in the harbor yesterday, and subsequently discussed the subject of piers and wharves for the city. At the Asior House they gave their annual dinner at five P. M.

Dr. William W. Sanger, the well-known Phy in-Chief of our public institutions under the Governors of the Almshouse, is seriously ill, and has been so for nearly three weeks. Dr. Sanger has the coastent attendance of his old friends, Drs. Willard Parker and William H. Draper.

The Lotos Club, an association of critics and M. tears, last evening entertained their Vice Pres Mr. Frederick A. Schwab, at the Lotos Club House as a token of their appreciation, prior to his departure for Europe. The dunner was served by Demonico, and was a recherched affair. Mr. Schwalerves on Saturday next, and will return to New You about September 1.

Yesterday morning William R. Bothomby, of Wor cester, Mass., temporarily stopping at the St.

No. 25 Seventh avenue, yesterday morning, \$2,500 loss on furniture and building was sustained. party had been given at the house the previous evening, and the fire broke out in the pariorshortly after the departure of the guests. Mrs. Burns, a visitor, and a servant named Mary were nearly suffocated, but were rescuel by the police and fremen. The building is owned by John E. Deviin. In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Cardozo

granted an order of arrest against Aaron a. Cory, at the suit of the Eric Railway Company, holding him to bail in the sum of \$4,000 for the embergement of funds received by him as ticket agent at Newark, N. J., the amount claime! by the company bring \$39,000. Late in the afternoon Cory was arrested by Deputy Sherir O'Neill and excerted to Ludiow Street Jall, where he now awaits the forthcoming bail. The New York State Sunday School Convention which meets in this city, commencing on Tues the 21st inst., will pr bably be one of the mos

portant assemblages of the kind ever called togethe in this country. A very large number of the most efficient Sunday school men in the State will engage in its discursions, and its deliberations will be of national interest. The sessions of the Convention will be held in the Reformed church, Pitth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and will continue through rine Morris, of No. 580 Water street, feil thro hole at pier 48 East river, with a child aged

Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; on Sun-evening visited the Tammany Concert Saloon, evening visited the Tammany Concert Saloon, in West Houston street, and charges while there a pretty waiter girl, named Fanny Delany, and a person who represented himself as her brother, stole fity-six dollars in money and a silver waich from him. Fanny was arrest d on Wednesday by detectives Glynn and Dunn, of the Eighin preciner, and yester-day morning committed by Justice Shandley. The complainant in default of ball was sent to the House of Detention.

Coroner Rollins vesterday afternoon was called to Hudson River Railroad, near Seventy-fifth street. Deceased left his home in Eighty-first street to call on his son's family, in Forty-sixth street, and as was his custom walked down on the rail track. Seeing a train advancing Mr. Sullivan stepped upon the opposite track and was run over and kined by a down train which he did not see or bear. The body was taken up and conveyed to 558 West Forty-sixth street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

### THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.

A Young Man Robbed of His Wife and Child, Whom He Never Saw Alive Afterwards.

Three years ago an industrious, promising young man, name! Starkey, was engaged as cierk in a dry goods establishment in that part of Jersey City known then as Hudson City. He proved to be very honest and efficient. In the He proved to be very honest and efficient. In the house was a young girl, daughter of the proprietor, and she possessed ell-the suavity and amiability of disposition which the young man particularly admired in the opposite sex. They were married, contrary to the will of her family, and Starkey had previously received a notice not to set foot there again. When the family found that their daughter was determined to have Starkey for a husband, come wend or wee, and that she fied from their house for that purpose, they took counsel and resolved to accept with submission the situation. The young couple were furnished with apartments at the expense of her family. Starkey went into business and was successful. At the end of a year a daughter was born to hiem, and thenceforward the young mother's health began steadily to give way. It was agreed that she should go to her sister till she would recover, although each regarded what they believed to be only a temporary separation with the deepest regret. But it turned out the separation was final starkey never met his wife or chief alterwards, although he applied repeatedly to her family for some information respecting them.

One morning he saw a notice in a newspaper that so me information respecting them.

One morning he saw a notice in a newspaper that so me information respecting them.

One morning he saw a notice in a newspaper that his wife was dead, He rushed to the house of his mother-in-law, but was spurned from the door. Finding the hard-hearted people deaf to his entreates he applied to Justice Maires, who soon procured him admission. He, was showed to gaze on the corpse and take part in the funeral procession, but at the end, instead of taking the first place.

What became of the child he could never find out. The deceased wile's family say that the child also died, but when or where he cannot learn. He is about to bring the matter now before the courts. What makes the case very suspicious is the fact that when the father died he bequeathed his property to his c

Fenriul Assault Upon a Policeman with a A man named Thomas Caulfield, residing at

No. 168 East Eighty-sixth street, was yester-day morning brought before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with comthe Yorkville Police Court, charged with committing an assault upon officer Michael Barrett, of the Twenty-third precinct, from the effects of which it is feared he will die. The following are the circumstances of the assault as related by roundsman Marratur, of the same precinct, who was with Barrett at the time:—About twelve oblock Wednesday hight, as he and Barrett were walking through Third avenue, at the corner of Eightstrough Third avenue, at the corner of Eightstratist is treet, they found a man lying on the sidewalk. They tapped him on the feet, when he got up and ran towards No. 168, where they afterwards learned he resided. There he stood and commenced to call them names and to abuse them in the vilest manner. They went to arrest him, but he fied up stairs, where they followed him. Officer McArthur, as soon as he entered the hallway, lit a lucifur match and saw his man at the head of the third flight of stairs. Immediately, after Barrett was struck on the head with a big chunk of wood, weighing probably fifteen pounds and about two feet in length. There are fears that the officer's wounds will prove istal.